

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM,

FOR 1920, BY

H. Poole Berry, M.B.,

Medical Officer of Health.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE

Report of the Sanitary Inspector.



GRANTHAM:

PALMER AND SON, PRINTERS AND STATIONERS, VINE STREET.

Borough of Grantham.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

ALDERMAN ROWLE, J.P. (Chairman).

THE MAYOR.

ALDERMAN REAR.

Councillor BEEDEN.

" BRITTAIN.

" SHARPE.

" SHARPLEY.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:—
H. POOLE BERRY, M.B.

SANITARY INSPECTOR:

S. FRANCIS NOTT, M.S.I.A., Assoc. R.S.I.

HEALTH VISITOR:-

Miss H. K. E. LONNEN.

SUMMARY

...OF...

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT,

Borough of Grantham.

Area—1723 Acres.

Altitude - 186.

Population (Census 1911)—20,074.

Estimated Population (1920)-22,945.

Inhabited Houses (Census 1911)-4,548.

1920 -- 4,570.

Rateable Value—£91,125.

Assessable Value—£80,333.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1920.

Birth Rate, per 1000 living—19.96. Death Rate, per 1000 living—8.88. Infantile Mortality—69.86.

Isolation Hospital, Gorse Lane—A Corrugated Iron Building. Water Supply—Grantham Waterworks Co.

Refuse Collection and Disposal—By Council's Workmen and Manlove-Alliott Refuse Destructor.

Disposal of Sewage-On Council's Farm, Marston.

Disposal of Excreta—By Water Carriage System.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

Grantham Urban Sanitary Authority

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

GRANTHAM,

APRIL, 1921.

To the Chairman and Members of the Grantham Urban Sanitary Authority.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you my Annual Report as your Medical Officer for the year 1920.

The Population of your district at the Census of 1911 was 20,074: the Registrar-General now estimates the population to be 22,945.

Physical Features.—The Borough of Grantham lies for the most part in the valley of the Witham, the subsoil being mainly an alluvial deposit of sand. The outlying parts of the Borough reach to some extent on to the neighbouring hills, more particularly on the west towards Barrowby.

Social Conditions, Occupations, &c.—The inhabitants are mainly engaged in industrial pursuits, the Ironworks of Messrs. Ruston & Hornsby absorbing a large proportion; the Agricultural Implement Works of Messrs. Jas. Coultas Ltd., the Leather Works of Messrs. A. & J. Shaw Ltd., the Crank and Boiler Co., the Cane and Wicker Works of Messrs. Harrison & Sons Ltd., the new Engineering Works of Messrs. A. & C. Potter also employ, in normal times, a considerable body of workers. There are in addition a fair complement of men employed in the various local trades and undertakings, there is a large Rollermill

with Glue Works, and there are the numerous and various commercial businesses of a country town that has to supply the country district for some ten miles round for most of its wants.

It cannot be said that any of the occupations are of an unhealthy character, and indeed "occupational diseases" are conspicuous by their absence.

There can be little doubt that at the present time the town is overcrowded, more than one family not infrequently having to find accommodation in one house. An empty house is almost unknown. But after the excessive overcrowding that occurred during the war, when so many troops were in our neighbourhood, our present conditions as to overcrowding, though not satisfactory are a manifest relief to the experience of the past few years.

VITAL STATISTICS.

During the year 1920, 204 deaths were registered (121 males and 83 females). The death rate is 8.88 per 1,000 of the population, being 3.52 less than that of England and Wales and 2.42 less than that of the "Smaller Towns." The deaths included 3 from Measles, 1 from Whooping Cough, 2 from Diphtheria, 13 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 2 from Tuberculous Meningitis, 11 from Pneumonia and 2 from Encephalitis Lethargica.

There were 32 deaths under 1 year, giving an infantile mortality of 69.86 per 1,000 births registered, being 10.14 less than that of England and Wales and of the "Smaller Towns."

Both the death rate and the infantile mortality may be considered to be eminently satisfactory.

There were 458 births registered (253 males and 205 females), giving a birth rate of 19.96 per 1000 of the population. This is 2.559 more than our birth rate of last year, but 5.44 less than England and Wales and 4.94 less than the "Smaller Towns."

Poor Law Relief.—The total amount of Out-relief distributed during the year was £1,532.

The Grantham Hospital contains 10 beds for males, 9 for females and 9 beds and cots for children. There were 240

patients in the Hospital during the year. The cases are mostly surgical, requiring operative treatment or such treatment as the patients cannot procure in their own homes. A few urgent medical cases are admitted.

Dispensary.—The Grantham Self-aiding Dispensary makes provision for families who are not well off, at a small weekly payment.

School Clinic.—The minor ailments of school children and cases of defective vision receive treatment at the School Clinic.

Maternity Centre.—Infants and expectant mothers receive advice at the Maternity Centre and are visited by the Health Visitor.

Nursing Association.—Two "Victoria" Nurses, supported by the local Victoria Nursing Association, are available for all cases of sickness and for help in operation cases.

Water.—The water from the Grantham Waterworks Company is a constant supply. During the war, in consequence of the presence of two large camps in the neighbourhood, the pumping power and filtering area were increased to 20 or 25 per cent., in order to supply the additional demand. Now that we no longer have these camps, this increased supply enhances the safety, quality and quantity of the water, and the Company is in a better position than formerly to cope with the present needs of the Borough and to meet the demands of any further development. The filtering beds are of the latest type, and the precipitation reservoir of $7\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons' storage gives the water a considerable and valuable rest previous to its passage through the filter beds.

The water is derived from springs cropping out mainly on the west bank of the River Witham, together with the Cringle Brook at Stoke, in addition to the headings in the limestone at Stroxton.

In consequence of the increased expenditure, as a result of the increase in the cost of material and labour and the increased rates and taxes, the Company has been unable to pay its dividends from profits, and it has therefore become necessary to increase the price of water when supplied by meter, but the domestic rate stands exactly as it was in pre-war times.

There are still a few pumps remaining. During the year water from 15 of these has been examined, and in 11 instances the water has been found to be polluted, the pumps have been closed and tap water has now been laid on.

River and Streams.—There is certainly no gross pollution of the river here, but a certain amount of pollution must occur from surface-water drainage.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The sewage of the town is conveyed by gravitation to the Corporation Farm at Marston, where it is treated by intermittent downward filtration. Sixty yards of sewer have been laid during the year, extending the Harlaxton Road sewer to Hollis's Lane.

The large and small scale Ordnance Maps have been revised, so that all the existing sewers have been printed thereon.

A considerable amount of the surface water is carried by a separate system into the River Witham, and during the year the following additional surface-water drains have been laid:—

Dysart Road (from Housing Site), 125 yards of 9" drainage

* * *	* * 6	202	,,	15"	,,
₹ # #	0 + 3	170	> >	15"	,,
		65	,,	12"	,,
* * *		126	,,	9"	,,
, *		60	7,7	9"	,,
	• * •	80	,,	9"	,,
• • •	• • •	133	,,	9"	,,
			170 65 126 60 80	170 ,, 65 ,, 126 ,, 60 ,, 80 ,,	170 ,, 15" 65 ,, 12" 126 ,, 9" 60 ,, 9" 80 ,, 9"

Closet Accommodation.—The water-carriage system has always been in use here. There is a water closet for the most part to every house, but there still remain a few water closets to which no flushing apparatus is attached. These are being remedied from time to time, and 14 have been provided with flushing apparatus during the year. There are no earth closets, privies, pail closets, ashpits or cesspools.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

This is carried out by the Authority, under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector. There is a weekly removal. Covered receptacles are largely provided, and on the whole the scavenging is satisfactory. The refuse is removed to the destructor, which fulfils its purpose fairly satisfactorily. A certain amount of salvage of waste material, sorted from the house refuse, is disposed of from time to time to dealers and merchants.

Sanitary Inspection.—A tabular statement is contained in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector—of his Inspections, of the Defects and Nuisances discovered, of the Number of Notices served, and the action taken with results.

Lodging Houses.—There are three Common Lodging Houses. These are under the supervision of the police. One of them is at present considered to be unsatisfactory and the necessary action is being taken.

New Bye-laws.—Bye-laws with respect to Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures have been adopted during the year, which will enable the Sanitary Inspector to deal with these as required.

Schools.—The Medical Inspection of School Children is carried out by the various medical practitioners in the town, under the supervision and arrangement of the School Medical Officer, and the various defects discovered are likewise treated by the medical practitioners. A Dental Surgeon, recently appointed by the Kesteven Education Committee, has visited 4 schools and given treatment to 390 children between the ages of 6 and 9, and has treated 30 special cases in addition, where treatment was urgently required. Minor ailments of school children are treated daily by the School Nurse at the School Clinic under the supervision of the School Medical Officer, who sees all the children once a week.

All children suffering from notifiable infectious diseases and contacts are excluded from school according to a routine order, the necessary information for this procedure being sent to the School Nurse. Similar action is taken in reference to other

infectious diseases upon information received from the Head Teachers.

During the year:-

The Brownlow Infants' School was closed for German Measles from March 29 to April 16

Wesleyan Infants' School was closed for Measles from May 17 for

				3
Little Goner	·by ,,	,,	,,	July 13—29
Spittlegate	,,	, ,	,,	July 22—29
Welby Stree	et ,,	,,	,,	July 22—29
Brownlow	,,,	, ,	,,	July 22—29
Huntingtow	er Rd. ,,	,,	,,	July 22—29

The water supplied to all the schools is from the Grantham Waterworks Company. Some minor sanitary defects exist, which have been reported to the Education Committee.

FOOD.

Milk Supply.—There has been an abundant supply during the year. Fifty-four samples were taken for analysis: 11 of these were found to be adulterated, and in 4 instances convictions were obtained. The samples of milk were examined for contamination by "dirt," and in one instance a sample containing 8 grains of "dirt" per gallon resulted in a conviction before the magistrates.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops have been regularly inspected and have been found in all main essentials to comply with the Bye-laws. The cleanliness of milkers is capable of improvement.

Public Health (Milk & Cream) Regulations 1912 & 1917.

ARTICLE		No. of samples examined for the presence of a preservative	No. in which preservative was reported to be present, and percentage of preservative found in each sample
Milk	•••	15	Nil
Cream		Nil	Nil

Milk has been given free or at a reduced cost, to nursing and expectant mothers and children, from the Maternity Centre.

Meat.—The meat in slaughter-houses and shops is inspected as frequently as is possible. There can be no doubt that,

in the absence of a Public Abattoir, it is extremely difficult to secure a satisfactory and complete inspection of meat.

Amount of meat destroyed:

Beef $61\frac{1}{2}$ stones, very little of which was tuberculous. Pork $67\frac{1}{2}$ stones.

Mutton $4\frac{1}{4}$ stones.

In all these cases the meat was surrendered, and no legal action under section 117, P.H.A., 1875, was called for.

SLAUGHT	ER-HOUSES	5	January, 1914	January 1920	December, 1920
Registered Licensed	• • •		21 8	15 9	14 8

Bakehouses have been regularly inspected and the results of these inspections have been satisfactory.

Making-up places have been inspected and have been found to be fairly satisfactory, though in some instances there is room for improvement.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—The Sanitary Inspector is Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and an account of the samples taken, with the results, are contained in his report.

Infectious Diseases.—

		William States													
			Total	January	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.
Encephalitis I Diphtheria Scarlet Fever Pneumonia Malaria Erysipelas Paratyphoid Poliomyelitis Puerperal	***		2 18 4 16 1 6 2 1	8 1 2 1 1	1 2	2 5	I	3	1	I	I I 2	2 I I	I	1 2	3 1

It is evident that the notifiable diseases have not been present in epidemic form.

There were 2 deaths from Diphtheria, 2 deaths from Encephalitis Lethargica, 1 death from Influenza, 1 from Puerperal

Peritonitis and I from Poliomyelitis. German Measles was prevalent in the spring, and Measles in the middle of the year. Measles gave rise to 3 deaths. Whooping Cough was prevalent in June and caused I death. Chicken Pox was prevalent in June in New Somerby.

There were very few cases of Scarlet Fever and no secondary cases in the same house. No cases were removed from their own homes.

Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Tuberculous cases, after recovery or death, have their premises with their contents disinfected by Formalin and at the Steam Disinfector.

Swabs from suspicious throats are sent free of cost to the Clinical Research Association. Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied free of cost in all cases where the patients are unable to afford to pay for it. Sputum is also examined free of cost. No special arrangements are made for the cleansing of verminous persons, except for school children under the supervision of the School Nurse.

Cases of Tuberculosis are duly notified by the Medical Practitioners, and these are reported weekly to the County Medical Officer of Health. The arrangements for the treatment of Tuberculous patients are under the supervision of the Kesteven County Council.

There is a Venereal Clinic here, for the treatment of Venereal Diseases, under the direction of the Kesteven County Council,

I have vaccinated two persons who are Caretakers at our Isolation Hospital.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Supervising Authority for the Inspection of Midwives is the Kesteven County Council.

During the year, 476 births were notified: 274 were attended by medical men, and 202 by three midwives. There were 11 still births: these were mainly due to premature birth.

The number of home visits paid during the year by the Health Visitor was 4,150, and 368 visits were paid by her in her

capacity of Infant Life Protection Officer and Visitor to Boardedout Children, making a total number of 4,518 visits. There were 1,684 visits to the Centre by mothers for advice for infants.

Ante-natal Work.—Fifty mothers came to the Centre for advice for themselves, and 62 expectant mothers were visited at their homes. Seven women asked for help in securing suitable lying-in accommodation; of these, 2 unmarried women were assisted into one of the Mission of Hope Homes in London; and 2 to the St. Faith's Home at Leeds. For two married mothers suitable homes were found in the town, and one emergency case was sent to the Union Infirmary.

A Public Meeting for Mothers was held on April 21st, in the Guildhall, when Miss Elizabeth Pearson, from the Incorporated Midwives' Institute, gave an address on "Helps to Mothers and Babies."

The medical examination for prizes for the Babies attending the Centre was held on May 20th, and was conducted by Dr. Ashleigh Gregg, Chief Medical Officer for the Parts of Lindsey, who kindly came over expressly for the purpose, and expressed himself as well satisfied with the condition of the Babies.

The Annual Social Gathering was held on August 18th, in the St. Anne's Hall, only mothers attending the Centre being invited. About 80 were present. The Babies who had gained the full 100 marks at the examination received a silver spoon, and those who had gained over 90 marks received a certificate. Three prizes were given for regular attendance at the Centre.

The Milk Orders have been a great help to many mothers. Ninety-nine mothers have received orders for themselves or their babies, and 32 food orders were given in special cases.

Arrangements have been made with the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary for the admission of pregnant women who may require serious surgical treatment, such as Cæsarean Section.

It has not been found possible to make any arrangements with any Convalescent Home for the reception of mothers or children.

There were two puerperal deaths. One was a case of puerperal fever: the circumstances were reported to and

investigated by the Inspector of Midwives of the County Council; and one death occurred from shock, apparently from post-partum hæmorrhage, death taking place just as the medical man who was summoned appeared upon the scene.

There was one death from Poliomyelitis, one from Whooping Cough and one from Measles.

Twenty-one cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified. These were all of a mild nature, leaving no permanent injury except, I am informed, in one instance. In this case, by some misunderstanding, suitable treatment was not employed till some days after the appearance of the disease, when vigorous treatment was adopted: there was then already considerable persistent discharge from both eyes. While under treatment the mother and child left the neighbourhood.

Arrangements have been made so that, when the midwife ceases to attend, the necessary treatment for the eyes of any baby affected can be carried out by one of the Victoria Nurses.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The Sanitary Inspector devotes his whole time to his duties as Inspector of Nuisances; he also supervises the collection and disposal of house refuse; he is also Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts; and is also the Officer appointed under the Housing Regulations (1910). No clerical or other assistance is afforded him.

There is a corrugated-iron building, situated two miles from the town, capable of isolating two different infectious diseases. It consists of 4 wards, with an administrative block. It has not been used during the past year.

Swabs from throats and sputum from suspected Tuberculous patients are sent, free of cost to the doctor or patient, to the Clinical Research Association. A certain amount of Bacteriological work is also carried out by the Medical Officer of Health at his own residence.

The Public Analyst is Mr. Trotman, of Nottingham.

HOUSING.

The whole question of Housing Accommodation is at present unsatisfactory. There is certainly a considerable amount of overcrowding, houses that are scarcely fit for habitation are still in use, and others that require modification according to my Report of last year still remain in occupation, for the simple reason that there are no empty houses and no other houses for the people to go into.

Repairs have been undertaken in several instances and defects remedied where possible.

The matter stands much as last year, when in my Report I placed the houses in three classes:—

- CLASS I. Houses which, in my opinion, could not be rendered so as to conform to modern requirements.
- CLASS II. Houses which might be so modified as to be brought up to modern requirements.
- Class III. Houses in which certain improvements are necessary.

It is to be hoped that as our new houses become finished and inhabited it may become possible for active steps to be taken.

BOROUGH HOUSING SCHEME.

Progress has been made on the Dysart Road Site as follows:--

Seventy-eight houses are in course of erection and several are already completed and tenanted. Delay in the completion of the houses is being experienced, owing to a shortage of plasterers. The whole of the foundations for roads have been constructed and sewers and surface-water drains laid.

Sanction has been given for the compulsory acquisition of 18 acres of land on the west side of Huntingtower Road and a scheme is being prepared for the provision of 200 houses on this site.

Tables of statistics and of facts relating to the work of the Sanitary Inspector are appended.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

H. POOLE BERRY.

Causes of Death in Grantham M.B., 1920. (CIYILIANS ONLY).

	Causes of Death.			Males.	Females.
	ALL CAUSES	•••		121	83
I	Enteric fever	• • •			
2	Small-pox				
	Measles	• • •		I	2
4	Scarlet fever	•••			
5	Whooping cough	• • •		1	
5 6	Diphtheria and croup				2
7	Iufluenza				I
8	Erysipelas		• • •		
9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	•••	• • •	9	4
10	Tuberculous meningitis	•••	• • •	I	I
11	Other tuberculous disea		• • •		
12	Cancer, malignant disea	.se .	•••	9	10
13	Rheumatic fever	• • •	•••		
14	Meningitis	• • •	• • •		
15	Organic heart disease	•••	• • •	I 2	5
16	Bronchitis	0 + 1	•••	II	4
17	Pneumonia (all forms)	•••	•••	7	4
	Other respiratory disease	s e s	• • •	I	
19	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2		• • •	_	
20	Appendicitis and typhli	tis .	• , ,	I	
• 21	Cirrhosis of liver	• • •	•••	4	T
1	Alcoholism		•••	2	2
22	Nephritis and Bright's		• • •	4	3
23	Puerperal fever				ī
24	Parturition, apart from p Congenital debility, &c.	mer her ar iev	- (12	6
25 26	Violence enert from su	icida	••	3	3
	Violence, apart from su Suicide		***	I	2
27 28	Other defined diseases		•••	45	33
29				I	33
29	Causes in-defined of the	anown			
Spe	cial Causes (included ab	ove)]		
ope.	Cerebro-spinal fever				
	Poliomyelitis			I	
	Encephalitis Lethargica			I	I
Dea	aths of Infants under 1 ye	ear of age			
	Total			22	10
	Illegitimate	* * *		2	I
To	TAL BIRTHS .	•••	• • •	253	205
	Legitimate	* * *	• • •	240	190
	Illegitimate	• • •	• • •	13	15

Table showing Vital Statistics for 1920 and previous Years.

Year.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of the population.	Death-rate per 1,000 of the population.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 Births.
1911	22.01	12.1	96.08
1912	22.37	18.63	50.24
1913	22.81	13 63	120.76
1914	20.13	13.53	73.8
1915	20.37	17 24	134.11
1916.	22.008	14.65	96.49
1917	22.83	13.02	98.26
1918	20 56	16.48	84.92
1919	17.401	10 83	70.0
1920	19.96	8.88	69.86

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1920.

(Provisional figures. Provisional populations estimated to the middle of 1920 have been used for the purposes of this Table. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

a females and the second	STATE OF THE STATE	5		The same of a control of	
ċ	Uncertified Causes of Death.	1.5	4.0	ř.	7.0
Percentage Total Deaths.	Inquest Cases.	9.9	1.7	5.3	9.8
PERCE OF TOTAL	Certified Causes Of Death, Of Death. Inquest Cases.		2.26	93.5	2.16
0	Deaths in Public Institutions.	24.3	31.3	5.91	46.8
PER RTHS.	Total Deaths under One Year.	08	85	8	75
RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS	Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 Years).	8.3	10.4	7.8	5.6
	Violence.	0.48	0.43	0.38	0.47
N.	Influenza.	0.58	0.31	0.27	0.30
,000 POPULATION.	Diphtheria.	0.15	91.0	0.14	0.53
1,000 Pc	Whooping Cough.	11.0	0.14	01.0	61.0
TE PER	Scarlet Fever,	0.04		0.03	50.0
EATH-R	Measles,	61.0	0.52	61.0	0.52
Annual Death-rate per	.xoq-Ilsm2	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0
Ar	Ente ric Fever,	10.0	0.01	20.0	10.0
	All Causes.	12.4	12.5	211.3	12.4
BIRTH-	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPU- LATION, CAUSES	25.4	26.2	24.9	26.5
		England and Wales	96 Great Towns, including London (census populations exceeding 50,000)	148 Smaller Towns (census populations 20,000—50,000)	London

Table of Infectious Diseases notified during 1920 in the Borough of Grantham.

Disease.	All	Under	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 upwds
Diphtheria Erysipelas Scarlet Fever Paratyphoid Fever Puerperal Fever Poliomyelitis Pulmonary Tuberculosis Other forms of Tuberculosis Ophthalmia Neonatorum Encephalitis Lethargica Pneumonia Malaria	6 4 2 1 1 16	I	2 I	3 3 2 4	2 I	1 1 1 9	1 4 2 1	I

Table showing certain Notifiable Infectious Diseases occurring in different months, in the Borough of Grantham during 1920.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Encephalitis Diphtheria Scarlet Fever Pneumonia Malaria Erysipelas Paratyphoid Poliomyelitis Puerperal Fever	8 I 2 I I	2	5	I	3	ı	I	I I 2	2 I I	2	I	3	2 18 4 16 1 6 2 1

Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Table
Acts.
Drugs
and
Food
Jo
Sale

(£3/3/-). Milk Sample No. 208 was 9% proceedings were taken under Sec 6, S.F.D.A. 1875, and the nilk Sample No. 216 was 26% Milk Sample No. 225 was 17% deficient in fat. Vendor fined £1. Milk Sample No. 228 was 8% deficient in fat. Vendor fined Vendor was fined £z/z/- and costs Milk Sample No. 215 was 13% deficient in fat. Vendor fined grains of Dirt per gallon. Legal deficient in fat. Vendor warned, Milk Sample No. 182 contained 8 deficient in fat. Vendor warned REMARKS. £3/3/-£3/3/-Costs RESULTS. INFORMAL SAMPLES. £4/2/-£4/2/-Fines. Withdrawn, Dismissed or No. of Cases Convictions. 4 lo.oV Adulterated. 2 -No. of Samples Genuine. 44 No. of Samples No. of Samples Taken. 57 • Nature of Article Camphorated Oil Sweet Nitre ... Potted Meat ... Potted Meat ... Baking Powder TOTAL Analysed Sausage Sausage Treacle Honey Butter Coffee Lard

12

14

26

TOTAL

Liquorice Powder

Results of Milk Analyses, 1920. Table 2.

	uito Oi	AVAREN A ALE	ary ses,		
	No. of Sample	Fat	Solids not fat	Water	Dirt
February {	192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202	3.80 5.00 3.40 3.40 3.00 3.90 3.40 3.80 3.70 3.10 3.50	8 89 9 04 8 66 8 31 9 50 8 90 9 10 8 74 9 30 8 90 9 10	87'31 85'96 87'94 88'29 87'50 87'20 87'46 88'00 88'00	8 grains per gall. Satisfactory
March {	203 204 205 206 207	2 95 3 50 3 60 3 70 3 60	8·42 9·10 9·02 9·38 8·74	88 63 87·40 87·38 86·92 87·66	;; ;; ;;
April	208 209 213 214	2.72 3.10 3.50 3.00	8·83 9·10 9·51 8·86	88·45 87·80 86·99 88·14	99 ·
May	215 216 225 226 227	2.61 2.22 2.48 3.40 3.00	9.31 8.92 8.96 9.52 9.32	88.08 88.86 88.56 87.08 87.68	9 9 9 9 9 1 9 1
June	228 229 230 231 232	2·75 3·20 3·66 3·60 3·30	9 52 8 • 95 9 • 38 8 • 72 9 • 54 8 • 68	88·30 87·42 88·22 86·86 88·02	9 7 9 1 9 9 1 9
July	233 234 235 236 238 239 240 241 242 243	3 70 2 95 3 20 3 10 2 85 2 87 2 84 4 50 3 00 2 95	8.70 8.85 9.00 9.44 8.38 8.82 8.40 8.84 9.60 8.57	87 60 88 20 87 80 87 46 88 77 88 31 88 76 86 66 87 40 88 48	9 9 9 9 1 9 1 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
August	244 245 246 247 248 249	3.50 3.00 4.10 4.10 3.10 2.94	7.60 8.36 8.28 8.84 8.72 8.30	88.90 88.64 87.62 87.06 88.18 88.76	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
October {	250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257	3.90 3.70 3.70 3.95 4.20 4.00 3.10 4.20	8·92 8·82 9·10 9·43 9·13 8·80 9·42 9·38	87.18 87.48 87.20 86.62 86.67 87.20 87.48 86.42)))))))))))))))))))
Average pe	r Sample	3.38	8.93		
		1			

Table 3.

Visits to slaughter houses do. workshops do. cowsheds do. dairies and milkshops do. markets do. infected houses	•••	•••	857 63 35 119 57
do. schools do. Offensive trade premises	• • •		19 14 9
No of complaints received and investig do. samples of food and drugs obtain do. samples of water obtained for an do. rooms disinfected do. drains tested do. statutory notices served do. informal notices served	ned for	analysis	65 83 15 41 55 64
No of slaughter houses on register do. cowkeepers do. dairymen and purveyors of milk do. common lodging houses	• • •	•••	22 7 30 3

Sanitary Improvements effected as a result of action taken with regard to Nuisances, &c.

Table 4.

Houses repaired internally	* * *		31
do do externally		• • •	25
do. provided with damp courses		• • •	8
Filthy Houses cleansed	• • •	• • •	4
Spouting renewed or repaired	* * *	• • •	14
Yards paved or repaired	• • •	• • •	ΙΙ
Drains cleansed			26
do. repaired	• • •	• • •	26
do. relaid, intercepted, &c.	• • •	• • •	II
do. ventilated	• • •	• • •	18
		• • •	13
Soil and Vent. pipes renewed or repair	irea	• • •	5
Sink waste pipes renewed	• • •	• • •	7
New sinks provided	• • •	• • •	6
W.C.'s cleansed			27
do. repaired	* • •	• • •	37
do. rebuilt	• • •	• • •	23
do. provided with flushing appara	a ture		4
do. cisterns provided with water		• • •	14
Additional W.C.'s provided			29
Additional W.C. s provided	• • •	• • •	La
Ashbins provided	• • •	• • •	<u>5</u> 8
Yards and premises cleansed			21
Offensive accumulations removed		• • •	15
Smoke nuisance abated			- <i>J</i>
Polluted wells closed	***	* * *	II
Grantham Waterwork's Company was	ter laid on		ΙΪ

Table 5.

Unsound Food Destroyed.

Beef	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	$61\frac{1}{2}$ stones
Pork	• • •		• • •	•••	$67\frac{1}{2}$ stones
Mutton	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	$4\frac{1}{4}$ stones
Bacon	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	$3\frac{1}{2}$ stones
Pigs' plucks, s	tomac	hs, &c.	• • •	•••	48
Fish	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	4 boxes
Tinned Beef		• • •		• • •	39 lbs.
Tinned Fish			• • •	• • •	9 tins
Tinned Fruit	• • •	• • •	* * *	• • •	rro tins
Tinned Vegeta	bles	• • •	• • •	• • •	4 tins
Tinned Milk	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	26 tins

Factory and Workshops.

Overcrowding abated	0.5.3		I
W.C.,s lighted and ventilated		• • •	6
W.C. cleansed	• • •	• • •	Ι
Intervening ventilated space provided	d	• • •	2
Additional W.C. accommodation pro	ovided fo	r sexes	I
Bakehouses cleansed	• • •		2

Appendices.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

STATISTICS.

Year ended 31st December, 1920.

1.—GENERAL.

(1)	Estimated population	• • •	• • •	22,945	
(2)	General death-rate	• • •	• • •	8 88	
(3)	Death-rate from tuber	culosis	• • •	·635	
(4)	Infantile mortality		• • •	69.86 per 1	,000 births
(5)	Number of dwelling-h	ouses of all cl	asses	4,570	
(6)	Number of working-cl	ass dwelling-	houses	3 400	
(7)	Number of new working	ng-class house	es erected	Nil	

2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

I.—Inspection.

- (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)
- (2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation

II.—Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...

No further
steps with
regard to
Unfit Dwellings
have been
taken since the
last Report.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises.		Number of			
		Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.	
Factories (included Workshops (included)	ding Factory Laundries) luding Workshop Laundries)	8	5	Nil	
Workplaces (oth	ner than Outworkers' premises Part 3 of this Report)	55	5	Nil	
	Total	63	10	Nil	

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

		Numb	er of De	efects.	
Particulars.		Found	Reme- died.		
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:— Want of cleanliness Want of ventilation Overcrowding Want of drainage of floors Other nuisances Sanitary accommodation OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY & WORKSHOP ACTS Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) Other offences (excluding offences relating to out work which are included in Part 3 of the	tive xes s:— ior or it- nis	2	3 I 8 I	Nil	Nil
Report) Total	••	. 15	15	Nil	Nil

^{*}Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

4.—Registered Workshops.

Bakehouses 28

5.—Other Matters.

Class.	Number
(s. 133, 1901) Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts but not under the Factory & Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901) Reports (of action takes sent to H.M. Inspector	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) – In use at the end of the year	Nil